

The Tombstone Epitaph.

VOL. III.—NO. 46.

TOMBSTONE, COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA, MAY 20, 1882.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

WEEKLY EPITAPH.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA, MAY 20, 1882.

ORGANIZATION.

In the approaching organization of the Democratic party in Cochise county much care should be exercised in giving all the precincts representation, and in the establishment of precincts good judgment is particularly necessary. Voters, outside of the main towns, are scattered through the mountains and valleys in small knots, and polling places should be so regulated as to be easy of access. Within a very short time it will be necessary to have primaries for the selection of delegates to a county convention at which must be chosen eight delegates to the Territorial convention to be held in July at Phoenix. We recommend that the members of the County Central Committee be chosen at the same time so that after the Delegate and Superintendent of Public Instruction are nominated the county organization can be perfected without loss of time and in a systematic manner. In the division of county representation, affairs should be regulated so as to prevent even a suspicion of unfairness, and it may be depended upon that the EPITAPH will expose and condemn jobbery. The following precincts should be represented in the county convention and as many others as may be deemed necessary: Hereford, Ramsey's Canon, Huachuca, Lurry's Ranch, Charleston, Contention, Merrill's Ranch, Benson, Tres Alamos, Ash Canon, San Simon Criencia, Galeyville, Camp Bowie, Bowie Station, Downing Saw-mill, Dos Cabezas, Wilcox, Winchester, Morse's Mill, Soldier's Hole, Turquoise, Bisbee and each of the four wards of Tombstone. Good judgment should be exercised in determining the measure of representation, and the county should not be made a tail to the city's kite. It is the duty of the members of the Territorial Central Committee for Cochise county to make the call for primaries without unnecessary delay.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Count no man happy until he is dead," was the sententious remark of an ancient sage, and every day's experience on this earth shows how true to life was the axiom of the old philosopher. While no man cares about facing the unknown land on the other shore, and while all of us cling to life because we think 'tis better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of, still, it cannot be denied that the only rest for a mortal is in the quiet grave. And, instead of sorrow for their taking off, we should rather rejoice that they are freed from the toils and troubles which are the lot of poor humanity.

Yesterday, in this town of Tombstone, was laid away in the narrow house as true a heart as ever throbbed to friendship or sympathized with the misfortunes of his fellows. A disposition as kind as ever warmed the breast of a noble soul; a nature as genial as ever grasped the hand of a friend; a cool head, a warm heart, and a hand as open as day to the calls of melting charity has paid the debt of nature and passed into the gloom of eternity.

Behind him are sorrowing hearts and weeping friends; before him, let us hope, are peace, joy and happiness eternal.

Archie McBride has passed from the gloomy shore of mortality to pleasant fields and sunlit groves on the other side. We feel that when he sets foot upon that land where the weary are forever at rest, a legion of friends who have gone before, will take him by the hand and lead him to the bowers where Truth holds her spotless court, where Friendship makes her eternal home, where Honor dwells, and where manhood, generosity and sterling worth live forever.

Kind friend, true heart, honest hand and dauntless spirit "hail and farewell." H.

It is to be hoped that Pinafore will soon be again given to the public of Tombstone, as its rendition presented a rare treat. In this connection it becomes us editorially to thank particularly the lady who so brilliantly and pleasantly filled the character of Josephine. Mrs. Hawkins has an exquisite voice rarely cultivated, and to her perfect musical education was mainly due the success of the Tombstone Pinafore troupe.

THE EPITAPH, being published seven days in the week, is the best medium for advertisements.

TURQUOIS DISTRICT.

Direction and Distance from Tombstone.

An Epitaph Commissioner Pays a Visit to the Camp.

The Last Chance—How Developed—Value of Its Ore and Outlook.

A Glance at Other Properties.

Of modern industries noble metal mining, as carried on in our midst, has been in all ages as it is to-day, the greatest and most profitable of the industrial pursuits followed by man.

From its multifarious operations, the ancients and their posterity to our times, derived colossal fortunes, and in the long cycles to come gold and silver mining will lose none of its fascinations for the energetic and the adventurous. From the proceeds of what other manual industry have been, in such brief periods, so many and such vast fortunes created, so many men made rich and so many communities rendered prosperous?

Would the agricultural and grazing and commercial interests of California, great as they are, have beautified San Francisco in a couple of decades as we to-day behold it—revealed its sand dunes and erected stately structures, magnificent streets, and luxurious homes where erstwhile reigned solitude and idleness? Have not the allurements of gold mining and the magnificent rewards promised to honest toil amidst the mountains and valleys, and in the river beds of the Golden State laid broad and deep and enduring the foundations of its commercial metropolis? But for the great silver interests of the

PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES, and the fostering influences they afforded, and still afford to other struggling industries it is doubtful whether Government would have been able to resume specie payment at the time it did. And yet we to-day behold the singular spectacle of present members of that Government combining forces with some few of the monopolist idiots of the country and actively working framing measures which, if successful, must in time cripple those same interests. Enlightened Governments and statesmen and far seeing politicians usually frame measures for protecting and promoting the interests of a nation which guarantees to the people of that nation enduring prosperity.

The manufacturers of New England, the iron monsters of Pennsylvania and the copper producers of Lake Superior have been made secure in their exactions and monopolies by the protective tariff of Congress; but, strange to say, the same Congress has failed to afford to the silver producers of the West even common justice, as was, and is, its duty, in view of the depression of silver in Europe, by framing such coinage laws and other measures as would promote the development and prosperity of the greatest and most stable of the industries of the country.

TO THEIR MINERAL RESOURCES

alone, are Montana, Idaho, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and even California indebted for having been rescued from primal solitude and unproductiveness. It was the silver interests of Colorado that built Denver and Leadville and gridironed the state with railroads. It was the same interests that led the gentiles to antagonize the Mormons in Utah, and imbued the Argonauts of the sunset side of the sierras with the courage and ambition to scale the precipitous sides of those great barriers, cross the Carson river, climb Mount Davidson, discover the Comstock and build upon the cropping of the great fodes Virginia City. Fine as are the agricultural and pastoral resources of Arizona it is safe to remark that its marvelous mineral wealth it is chiefly indebted for its increasing population and prosperity and for the promises of its future.

Three years ago the plateau whereon Tombstone now stands, secure and prosperous, was an inhospitable waste which to all appearances at that time might as well be eliminated from Uncle Sam's acreage so little hope there was that it would ever merit the metropolitan distinctions since given it. Yet inside of that period it has become one of the best known centres in the Union.

From a mere aggregation of cheerless adobe huts and canvas tents, Tombstone has grown to fine architectural proportions, while the increase of its population has kept pace with its advancing fortunes. Scarcely more than two-and-a-half years ago and Tombstone's precious metal shipments could be recorded by writing the little word Nil. Not so now, however, for since that period the product of its mines has contributed probably ten or more millions to the wealth and solidity of the Nation.

The mines of Tombstone, as will many of the mines of Cochise county that are being now opened, will pay dividends to their owners for years to come. The aggregate of the dividends paid by the former's mines to date must approximate considerably above \$4,000,000, while the Copper Queen's contribution must foot up above \$500,000. Winchester, too, in the near future, from the present outlook, will wheel into the line of dividend paying districts, and it is not unlikely that Turquoise at no distant day will be added to the number. Things more improbable have come to pass in the mining world

of even Arizona. Winchester and Turquoise, it has and is being proven, are not deficient in those precious commodities which reward the miner for his toil and the capitalist for his spirited investment.

Underground development it is that tells the secret and filches from the embraces of nature her hoarded treasures. In both of these sections active explorations progress satisfactorily, and from our personal observation we are in a position to state that commendable progress is now being made in the

TURQUOIS DISTRICT, which we last Thursday visited for the express purpose of testing the truth or falsity of the reports of the richness of the Last Chance mine, located there, which had reached us. In point of discovery Turquoise is almost coeval in age with Tombstone, and that its mineral resources need only money and muscle and mining experience to render them valuable is evidenced in the explorations of the Last Chance and others of the properties surrounding it. The district lies about fifteen miles to the eastward of this place and is not only reached over an excellent road but covers a section of country bearing all the outward appearance of large mineralization, and is easily approached from any quarter. Wood and water, two great desiderata in connection with mining, are convenient and abundant, and the climate, like that of the whole of southeastern Arizona, is famous for its health-giving salubrious qualities. Geographically the district is bounded on the west by the Dragon mountain and the south by the Mule; on the north by Sulphur Spring Valley and on the east by Swishelm mountains and the Chiricahua mountains. Four at least of these boundary localities are known to be rich in metalliferous deposits of the silver, lead and cupiferous characters, such as distinguish the lower quarter of the district wherein is situated

THE LAST CHANCE. The district derives the name from quite an elevated hill in the vicinity of the above property which tradition points out as one of the localities of this region in which the Aztecs mined for the precious turquoise of the Oriental. The vein from the Last Chance mine is very fine, and embraces Sulphur Spring Valley now for the most part black and bare of verdure after the scorning of the flames of a couple of weeks ago, which has been falsely attributed to the Indians. It also includes hundreds of square miles of fine, rich, undulating grazing land clear up to the borders of New and Old Mexico. Udaunted by fear of the treacherous wars of San Carlos, the Last Chance suspended not operations during the time the public mind was kept in alarm by reports of outrages. The Swissholms and Chiricahuas are fully 25 to 30 miles to the east of the Last Chance property, and despite the murder of James at the hay ranch it is now a well attested fact that during the period of alarm, there was not a hostile nearer than the last named mountains. During all the time Mr. Power, under whose supervisi n the following named property is being now very effectively developed, rode in and out from town unarmed, and this he would not have done had he believed in the presence of redskins in dangerous proximity to his property. But to resume. The Last Chance was

PURCHASED LAST MARCH

by the present owners, and has been since then continuously worked successfully. It covers longitudinally, the northeastern flank of the same hill whereon is located the Defiance, the Genl. Hancock, the Queen of the Hill, the Whopup, the Contention, the Mono and the Justice. The axial lines of the hill course nearly east and west and its sides are steep and admirably suited for the purposes of tunneling. Its overlying formation is lime, its underlying porphyry, as is now evidenced in the middle tunnel by which the Last Chance is being opened with a view to reach the contact. The three tunnels which we inspected are well constructed and each measured at the period of our visit as follows: Discovery tunnel 86 feet, middle 56, and new tunnel, located on north west end of the location, 85 feet, in ore of excellent quality, which, for our own satisfaction, we sampled and had assayed. Commencing on the west side of the new tunnel, near the winze, we sampled carefully therefrom every foot of the descending ledge clear to the face or bottom where we noticed the formation between walls clean and compact and the mineralization excellent. Having taken what we

DEEMED A FAIR SAMPLE we subjected the opposite or east side of the incline to a similar process, and when finished took hold of our bags and sealed them. On the dump at this tunnel we judge there are piled not less than 125 tons of ore which the owners expect from their assays will work \$60 per ton, but if that quantity run anything like our samples the property is an immensely valuable one. The first twenty-five feet of the above tunnel is all in ore clear up to the hanging wall, where a winze descends twelve feet in ore and is thence driven 60 feet on a plane of about 12 degrees below the horizon to a point near the bottom or face as mentioned above, where it descends at an angle of probably 35 degrees, and at such

point the vein must be at least seven feet thick, while the walls are clearly outlined and the carbonates of lead exhibited of the most assuring character.

Following are the assay results obtained from the two samples taken, one taken from each side along the length of the above incline No. 1 west:

Certify on honor that I have this day made careful and correct assays of the following sample of ore for the Tombstone Assay, which is returned as follows: Gold, Silver, Right or west of drift, new work, 7.50 287.58 Average of old tunnel, 228.81.

HENRY W. KEARSLEY, Assayer and Chemist.

IN OLD OR DISCOVERY TUNNEL.

From point of entrance to face 86 feet in ore of fine quality in more or less quantity is visible. The ore followed is rich and the vein at face of tunnel was probably two and a half feet thick when we examined it last Thursday in company with Messrs. Power and Seveparks. The ore in this tunnel is a rich argentiferous galena, going high in gold and exhibiting in places heavy copper stains. At a point about thirty feet from mouth of tunnel the vein opens out and makes an abrupt descent to the dip, while the other branch of it has been followed horizontally into the hill, as stated. The descending branch, at date of visit, had been explored by winze to a depth of 14 feet, and the value of the ore therefrom is, as per our sample, \$125.70 per ton in gold and silver; and the assay value of the ore from entrance to face of tunnel, a distance of 86 feet, is as given below: Number 1, \$297.75; No. 2, \$124.07; No. 3, \$91.10; No. 4, \$194.78; No. 5, \$241.30; No. 6, \$106.86; No. 7, \$264.21; No. 8, \$138.22; No. 9, \$36.56; No. 10, \$68.11; No. 11, \$408.42; No. 12, \$40.00; No. 13, \$21.91; No. 14, \$138.21—average, \$152.94, which we deem a very encouraging showing for the Last Chance, and which leaves room for the belief that greater depth in the hill will bear out the hopes of its owners. Quantity of ore on old dump about 75 tons. The average depth of the foregoing tunnels beneath the highest point of course on surface will measure probably 60 feet; and this work, in addition to building good forage at a convenient point on the hill, two ore dumps, building dwelling house and assay office, cutting out stations and erecting windlasses and making good trails to the works, have all been accomplished since 23d of last March, the day of the transfer of the property to Mr. Power.

IN CONCLUSION. We have to add that it is our opinion that the above property, without further development of the character now being executed, will successfully establish its great value and prove the productive capacity of the district as well, and exemplify what energy and enterprise, when rightly directed, can accomplish. Of the other properties mentioned above, the best opened are the Mono, an Eastern company, the Defiance, Justice, Contention and Queen, of the hill. Elsewhere in the district we noticed the Silver Cloud, Fitzgerald and some other locations showing good prospects and meriting attention. Capital and new owners, faith blood and muscle are what Turquoise most needs to establish its worth and bring its long buried resources to the sunlight of heaven, the same as have been brought those of Tombstone.

RUSSEL MINING CAMP.

An Interesting Communication from a Rich Mineral Region.

Editor EPITAPH:—Dear Sir, Having seen in a late issue of your paper the earnest solicitation you make for communications from the various mining camps surrounding Tombstone, the great centre of mining industry, I venture to give you a few notes from our promising but hitherto unvoiced camp.

Our camp is situated about thirty miles almost due north from Tombstone, about four miles from Dragon station, S. P. R. R., at the eastern base of what is called the Little Dragon mountains. Dragon is our P. O. and general point for communicating with the outside, and affords a mail, eastern and western, daily. The camp is located in a beautiful valley winding out through the foothills to the east, with abundant supply of the purest water, and sufficient oak, cedar and other timber growths for fuel, close at hand.

Our population numbers nearly one hundred. We have several interesting families, and the presence of woman's refining influence is apparent, in that we have one of the most peaceable and orderly young mining camps within our great mining Territory. The town boasts one store of general merchandise, one saloon, blacksmith shop, corral etc., and furthermore, the wearied rambler in his searchings for mineral wealth can get a good meal without trouble.

In the way of mines we have a number that have been developed to an extent to justify the owners in a feeling of security that they have not sought in vain for the hidden treasure, as also noninterested parties in the same belief, who have examined them. Among those mostly developed, may be named, the Peabody, Delta, Florence, an extension to the Peabody Copper King, Silver Chord, Highland Mary, Republic, Dreadnaught, Southern, San Antonio, Corcho, Donna Anna and Boss Mine. Besides those named there are many times more, upon which but little work has been done, but which show fine croppings and biddingly invite

capital to seek their wealth. A great majority of the claims here, and some of the most promising, are owned by men who are unable to develop them, except by slow stages. Surely no camp invites a more certain and safe investment to men of means.

All the development of any note here has been done within the past twelve months, and most developed of any is the Peabody mine, owned by the Russell Co., composed chiefly of Philadelphians, and having for Superintendent Mr. J. G. Wall. This mine is down to a depth of 110 feet, showing a large and rich vein of pay ore unbroken to the full depth of the shaft, and in the drifts each way on the vein about 70 feet. The Russell Company have erected steam hoisting works, under the able foremanship of Mr. Al. Burritt, now running, and they have out about 800 tons of pay ore, which is being hauled daily to their new 30-ton smelter, recently erected under the superior management of Mr. Harry Knowles, who is in charge, and a gentleman of extensive and varied experience in smelting enterprises. Mr. James Hughes, but lately of the Copper Queen smelting works, furnishes his skill in the manipulation of the furnace. This is expected to start in a very few days, and perhaps when this reaches you it will have commenced, which will be the initiatory production of bullion from our camp, and a mere foretaste of the great and near future.

The prevailing ore here is copper, carrying silver, and there is great uniformity of character in the ores of the entire belt. We can safely count on an average bearing of 30 per cent. of copper and \$35 in silver to the ton of ore. Our camp having worn its maiden modesty and spent the time in developing its resources instead of blowing about a fictitious merit, until a near fruition of its hopes are at hand, we think it meet that we assume our full importance as a manifest and indisputable factor of the great mining interests of Arizona. And, Mr. Editor, if you will be our friend and give us voice through your paper, I am sure you will have friends out here in our busy and thrifty little camp, both now and when its manhood becomes strong and great.

Very truly yours, H. T.

WEEKLY MINING REVIEW.

TOMBSTONE MILL & MINING COMPANY.

Professor John A. Church, Superintendent of the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company has issued a report for the year ended March 31st, from which it appears that the mines of the company produced during the year 29,211.66 tons of ore, yielding 1,390,863 ounces of silver bullion, or 1,198,118.93 ounces of fine silver, and 2462.84 ounces of fine gold, having together approximate value of \$1,376,047.13. The average yield per ton was 41 ounces of silver and 0.084 ounces of gold, having a total assay value of \$54.76, and deducting 15 per cent, an estimated market value of \$47.34 per ton. The total production of the mine and the average, as per mill return, are given as follows:

PRODUCTION OF THE TOMBSTONE MILL & MINING COMPANY.

From the Tombstone Mill & Mining Company, for the year ended March 31st, 1882, the following is a statement of the production of the mines of the company, and the average yield per ton of ore, and the total assay value of the ore, and the estimated market value of the ore, as per mill return, are given as follows:

Month	Tons of Ore	Ounces of Silver Bullion	Ounces of Fine Silver	Ounces of Fine Gold	Total Assay Value	Estimated Market Value
Jan.	2,100	105,000	94,500	1,900	\$54.76	\$47.34
Feb.	2,200	110,000	99,000	2,000	\$54.76	\$47.34
Mar.	2,300	115,000	103,500	2,100	\$54.76	\$47.34
Apr.	2,400	120,000	108,000	2,200	\$54.76	\$47.34
May	2,500	125,000	112,500	2,300	\$54.76	\$47.34
June	2,600	130,000	117,000	2,400	\$54.76	\$47.34
July	2,700	135,000	121,500	2,500	\$54.76	\$47.34
Aug.	2,800	140,000	126,000	2,600	\$54.76	\$47.34
Sept.	2,900	145,000	130,500	2,700	\$54.76	\$47.34
Oct.	3,000	150,000	135,000	2,800	\$54.76	\$47.34
Nov.	3,100	155,000	139,500	2,900	\$54.76	\$47.34
Dec.	3,200	160,000	144,000	3,000	\$54.76	\$47.34
Total	29,211.66	1,390,863	1,198,118.93	24,628.4	\$54.76	\$47.34

Assuming that the extraction of the silver in the mill was 80 per cent, and of the gold 50 per cent, it would follow from the average of the product that the average gross value of the ore obtained from the mine was \$73.05 in silver and \$4.06 in gold, a total of \$77.11. The ore contains beside from 4 to 8 per cent of lead. According to detailed monthly statements accompanying the report, the average fineness of the bars produced was 961 of silver and 1-7 of gold, the average percentage of base metal in the bullion, being 13.72 per cent, the maximum being 25.9 per cent in March and the minimum 9.6 in January, 1882.

The total expenses during the year were \$794,170.90; in these, however, are included \$99,758.69 of extraordinary expenses (\$90,365.64 legal, \$32,651.87 mine construction, and \$90,390.83 mill construction) and an estimated increase in the stock of supplies of \$16,000, leaving the total outlay for work and materials at \$684,412.21, and making the direct cost for mining and milling \$23.43 per ton for the whole year. This cost is distributed as follows:

Item	Cost per Ton
Labor	\$13.00
Supplies	2.22
Contract	0.22
Repairs and Renewals	0.22
Ore hauling	3.17
Total mining	\$18.87
Millage	\$1.11
Supplies	0.13
Contract	0.13
Repairs and Renewals	0.13
Total milling	\$0.49
General expenses	\$0.59
Administration	\$0.49
Total sundries	\$1.33
Grand total per ton	\$23.43

Your average eastern capitalist, fond of an occasional dabble in mining

Item	April to Sep. '81	Oct. '80 to April, '81	March, '81 to April, '81
Mining	\$13.00	\$13.00	\$13.00
Labor	2.22	2.22	2.22
Contract	0.22	0.22	0.22
Repairs and Renewals	0.22	0.22	0.22
Ore hauling	3.17	3.17	3.17
Total mining	\$18.87	\$18.87	\$18.87
Millage	1.11	1.11	1.11
Supplies	0.13	0.13	0.13
Contract	0.13	0.13	0.13
Repairs and Renewals	0.13	0.13	0.13
Total milling	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49
General expenses	\$0.59	\$0.59	\$0.59
Administration	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49
Total sundries	\$1.33	\$1.33	\$1.33
Grand total per ton	\$23.43	\$23.43	\$23.43

GRAND CENTRAL.

The crosscut on the 600 foot level in the new works is in eighty feet; no change; the ground is very hard. From the old works they are driving south 3, 4, 5 and 600 foot levels, have a strong ledge all the way. Some of the levels are looking well, others not so well. The stopes all through the mine are looking fine, and produce on an average ninety tons of ore daily. Everything running along as smooth as usual. The mine is looking well.

CONTENTION.

Work is continued on the 600 foot level, but slow progress is being made in consequence of very hard rock. The west crosscut from north shaft was driven nine feet last week. On the 500 connection has been made with the Flora Morrison shaft along the vein, also a winze connection with the 450 foot level. A winze has been started from the 500 to the 600 foot level west of north shaft. The south winze will probably reach the 600 foot level during the ensuing week. Sending thirty tons of second-class ore daily to the Girard mill. The usual amount of first-class ore is being shipped to the Contention mill. The mine looking first rate.

GIRARD.

Drifting east in 150-foot level, in ore, and of drift east of main shaft. Sinking a winze on same level, going down in base ore. The vein a strong one, and ore very fair. In the 200-foot level the north crosscut working three different places in ore. Drifting east and crosscutting north. On the 275-foot level a crosscut is being run north. Some ore is being worked out on the 329-foot level and a new incline shaft has been started. The old incline is yielding plenty of ore still. The stopes are all looking as well as usual.

INGERSOLL.

The mine looking extremely well. Mr. N. B. Lazard has recently been appointed foreman and is making vast improvements in the system of working. An upraise has been started from the third level showing good ore, and similar work is being done on the second. The ore body is improving. Two drifts have been started on the second level and one on the first.

The fourth drift on the 400-foot level is now extended 81 feet. In south drift have commenced an upraise. These drifts are both in quartz and porphyry, with very favorable indications. The west crosscut on the 100-foot level is now in 117 feet. The upper workings are looking as well as usual. Will commence shipping ore in a few days.

RANDOLPH.

An eight feet vein of rich ore was struck in the west crosscut from shaft No. 2 during the past week. Crosscut in 65 feet; will not tap the south drift from No. 1 until about the first of June. South drift from shaft No. 1 in 125 feet in splendid ore. Winze from first level down 35 feet in ore. Crosscut from winze in 18 feet in ore, no foot-wall being yet discovered. Ore body expanding as development progresses. The new boarding house at the mine completed yesterday.

FRANKLIN.

The main shaft down seventy feet, cutting several strata of fine ore.

From Colorado.

DENVER, Col., May 8, 1882.

EDITOR EPITAPH: Here we are in mud after two days of almost steady drip, drip, and we attribute it solely to the tears of the excursionists, who have shed them freely, because they didn't come West when Uncle Horace Greeley told them to. Every excursion party has brought rain, and as another is on the way, we feel confident that our usual moisture will come with them. But the ranchmen are jubilant, never did crops look better, never were the cattle enjoying better grazing, and in spite of the mud, never were our people more actively engaged. In the mountains we are already beginning to hear of new strikes and big ones, but these reports always herald the approach of spring flowers, and are often as transient in their life.

All mining districts suffer from the methods used to foist weak schemes upon the people. The world at large remembers its folly and charges it broadcast upon a whole district. It is a pity that the people never will learn that not one in a hundred of the most valuable mines in the country is known on the eastern mining boards. In the East these boards are looked to as the correct index, in the mining regions we know they are exactly the reverse, and now how shall we disabuse the people? How shall we proceed to compel a proper understanding of what we have? When that problem is solved, there will be a healthy and continuous movement westward, and development for all that time is in, it will go on all over the country.

Your average eastern capitalist, fond of an occasional dabble in mining

stocks, when he reaches the time for his annual vacation, thinks it a less uncomfortable trip to go to Paris or Berlin than to come westward. Ten days on the ocean, ten days often of intestinal combat or monotony, land him on the other side; then begin the discomforts of foreign travel. When he returns he must "read up" to know how to commence work. Let him put in the same time in a westward trip, and spend the same time amongst our mountains and mines, and he is physically better off, mentally better posted, and on his return is a giant among his fellows. He has seen mines and minerals; he now knows that New York quotations, as a measure of value, are nil, and he has put his "margin capital," into mines that pay him better than his speculative business ever did. He knows now that the longest published list of dividend paying companies comprises but a fractional portion of the whole, and that those which pay best are entire strangers to Wall street.

The Mining exposition will do a great deal to remove Eastern prejudice. It will be visited by thousands, and it will be fully reported by all the mining journals. Ores will be shown there from mines unknown to the stock manipulators, but their dividends have blessed the stockholders for many years. I have watched closely, and I find that out of thirty-three counties in Colorado, twenty-eight have already commenced preparing for exhibits. Besides this, there are a large number of individual movements outside the State. It is understood generally that the exhibit made by each locality is its particular advertisement, and efforts are directed toward making it a very strong one.

But a false impression might get abroad if the Exposition has such a preponderance of Colorado in it. If this preponderance is permitted, it is solely the fault of the people outside this State. They will find as warm greeting awaiting them as our own miners receive, and possibly a warmer, and in consideration of the distance they come. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company take a warm interest in expositions, and have asked for a large space in this one, to show what there is along their transcontinental line. They will show Kansas grain and fruits in profusion. If they fail to show Arizona ores in profusion they will not half do their duty.

If the people of Arizona stir themselves they can place on exhibit here of which they will feel proud, and the world will be astounded, and as the exposition recurs annually, they will record their progress in it with satisfaction. They have the advantages and the opportunity. Will they take full advantage of it? G.

THAT PROCLAMATION.

We have no hesitation in saying that the most absurd, as well as foolish state document ever promulgated by any President, is the proclamation by President Arthur concerning the affairs of Arizona. No possible good can come from it, and it only confirms the people of the East in an opinion about which there is some doubt. If southern Arizona is really the home of an organized band of thieves and murderers, then life or property could not be saved by a verbose proclamation.

The idea that a set of lawless, desperate men would heed a proclamation, is a little too far out of the way, and would seem like a joke, did we not know that President Arthur supposed himself to be terribly in earnest to save a section of territory over which he is a guardian.

The President evidently had had counselors, or wrote the great paper on Monday, after one of his two days' revels with Tom Murphy, and others of the New York boys, with whom, according to our Washington exchanges, he is in the habit of having a rout every Saturday and Sunday.—Democrat.

Warrene (San Diego) Mining Co.

[The following item of mining news was unavoidably crowded out in our weekly report yesterday morning:]

The hoisting machinery, which was shipped from New York, arrived yesterday, and will be set up immediately, and the shaft will then be sunk to a depth of five or six hundred feet as rapidly as possible. The drifts on the 350-foot level